

**ARCHER, CATHRO**  
AND ASSOCIATES LTD.  
CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

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FINAL REPORT

DIAMOND DRILLING , GRAVITY AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

June 1 - July 31, 1975

PORKER 63-68 CLAIMS

60°32'N, 127°50'W

Claim Sheet 95D/12

Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T.

for

HYLAND JOINT VENTURE

August 31, 1975

R.J. Cathro, P.Eng.

Consulting Engineer

Diamond Drilling, Gravity and Geochemical Surveys

PORKER 63-68 CLAIMS

Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T.

60°32'N Lat.

127°50'W Long.

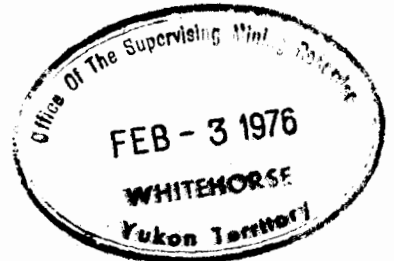
Claim Sheet 95D/12

HYLAND JOINT VENTURE

090073

R.J. Cathro, P.Eng.

31, 1975



This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of \$ 34,745.45

*[Signature]*  
Resident Geologist or  
Resident Mining Engineer

Considered as representation work under Section 59 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

*[Signature]*  
R. RAYNER  
Mining Recorder

*[Signature]*  
Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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MAPS (in pocket)

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### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A diamond drill program consisting of 994 feet in four holes, two of which caved in overburden, was carried out on the Porker claim group between June 18 and July 10, 1975 following a small detailed soil geochemical and gravity survey. The drilling tested gravity anomaly 'C', first detected in an extensive gravity survey carried out in 1974. Anomaly 'C' is situated under a thick glacial or glacio-fluvial terrace on the south side of the Hulse (Quartz) Lake - Roy Lake valley. The holes intersected an alternating sequence of metamorphosed, weakly deformed Hadrynian argillite and grit with thin interbeds of limestone and quartzite (G.S.C. unit 1). Aside from a low pyrite content, the core is unmineralized. However, routine geochemical assaying of selected core specimens to determine rock background returned one assay of almost one per cent combined lead and zinc from argillite cut by fine siderite veinlets. No explanation has been found for the gravity anomaly or for an associated lead and arsenic soil anomaly that occurs in thick till slightly east of the gravity anomaly.

This property is of economic interest because it lies on strike adjacent to the McMillan property of Liard River Mining Co. Ltd., where a small pyrite deposit grading about 15 per cent combined lead-zinc and 3 oz/ton silver occurs in a similar limestone-siltstone-quartzite sequence. A large intense arsenic anomaly occurs on the Porker claims, which has been suggested as a possible indicator of buried sulfides because of a similar halo found around the McMillan deposit.

It is recommended that further drilling on the Porker claims be deferred until detailed stratigraphic and structural mapping is completed and until better correlation is made to the adjacent McMillan property. A budget of \$30,000 is recommended for 1976 to cover mapping and aircraft support, filing costs for 1975 assessment work and limited additional gravity interpretation.

Respectfully submitted,  
J. CATHRO  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.  
GEOLOGICAL  
*J. Cathro*  
J. Cathro, B.Sc., P. Eng.  
+  
Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Alberta

RJC:st

INTRODUCTION

During June and July, 1975, a program of detailed gravity and soil geochemical surveys and diamond drilling was carried out under the writers supervision. The gravity readings were made by P.E. Walcott and Associates Ltd., Vancouver, to better define an anomaly first detected in surveys carried out by that firm in 1974. Drilling was performed under contract by Connors Drilling Ltd., Vancouver. The program was directed in the field by R.C. Dennett of Archer, Cathro. Aircraft support was provided by Watson Lake Flying Services, B.C. - Yukon Air Service Ltd. and Frontier Helicopters Ltd. , all of Watson Lake. The program was carried out under Land Use Permit Y75D225.

CLAIM STATUS

The Porker property consists of 74 contiguous claims which are recorded at Watson Lake. The details are as follows:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Tag (Grant) Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Porker 1-14	Y73646-Y73659	1 March, 1980
Porker 15-16	Y73660-Y73661	1 March, 1979
Porker 17-26	Y73662-Y73671	1 March, 1980
Porker 27-30	Y73672-Y73675	1 March, 1979
Porker 31-42	Y73676-Y73687	1 March, 1980
Porker 43-46	Y73688-Y73691	1 March, 1979
Porker 47-48	Y73692-Y73693	1 March, 1980
Porker 49-56	Y73961-Y73968	1 March, 1979
Porker 57-74	Y83953-Y83970	19 Feb. , 1976

Diamond drilling was performed on claims Porker 65 and Porker 66.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The 1975 program was situated at 60°32'N, 127°50'W in claim sheet 95D/12, about 45 miles northeast of Watson Lake (see Figure P4 in pocket). The target is located on the steep north-facing lower slope of the Hulse (Quartz) Lake - Roy Lake valley, approximately midway between the lakes. The drill sites are about 1600 to 2000 feet southwest of Roy Lake, where the 1975 drill camp was situated.

GEOLOGY

The regional geological setting and property geology have been described in a previous report by A.R. Archer dated November 15, 1973. The Porker claims are underlain by coarse clastics (grits), quartzite, argillite, phyllite and limestone of assumed Hadrynian age. The units are generally similar to those on the adjoining McMillan property of Liard River Mining Ltd., although poor exposure and a lack of detailed mapping prevent a direct correlation as yet.

GEOCHEMISTRY

As outlined in Archers' November 15, 1973 report, the geochemical response of the Porker claims is highlighted by a large arsenic anomaly in which soil response is mostly above 200 ppm within an area 12,000 feet long and 6,000 feet wide. Background is about 25 ppm. The anomalous response is thought to be caused by traces of arsenic contained in finely disseminated pyrite and is interpreted as an alteration feature that may overlies a mineralized zone that does not outcrop.

Lead response is confined to the vicinity of known vein type mineralization, mainly at the west end of the Porker property. Background is about 20 ppm.

Zinc, molybdenum and copper all give low response, with zinc and molybdenum background slightly higher (135 to 456 ppm Zn, 2 to 9 ppm Mo) over a glacial terrace along the south shore of Hulse (Quartz) Lake.

During the 1975 program, approximately one hundred soil samples were collected in the vicinity of the drilling to better define erratic high values obtained earlier and to extend the 1974 grid slightly to the northeast. The 1975 samples, which are plotted with nearby samples collected in 1974 on Figure P5 (in pocket), are situated on a dissected glacial or glacio-fluvial terrace which lies between the 3400 and 3500 foot elevations, over 400 feet above lake level. Downhill from the terrace, steep slopes are completely covered by a mature moss, shrub

and coniferous type of vegetation and are underlain by continuous permafrost. The only runoff consists of a couple of intermittent small rivulets originating from springs. In spite of the unsuitability of this portion of the property for geochemical exploration and the thickness of the till blanket, a recognizable pattern of strongly contrasting lead and arsenic values was obtained. The anomalous values lie within an area about 600 feet square along the front of the terrace, centered at about 14,000 E on Line 16,800N. The anomaly extends downhill to an east trending gully that follows the foot of the terrace. Not all assays within this zone are anomalous but this is probably a result of both uneven distribution of mineralization in the till and inconsistent quality of soil samples.

Lead response varies from 40 to 210 ppm, with only four assays exceeding 90 ppm. This is the strongest lead response obtained in the northeast corner of the Porker claims and is the only lead response exceeding background levels anywhere on the glacial terrace. Arsenic response ranges from 45 to 300 ppm, which is equivalent in intensity to anomalies in thin residual soil elsewhere on the property. Three assays that exceed 100 ppm occur uphill on Lines 15,600N and 16,000N and are displaced slightly westward from the main anomaly. Zinc response ranges from 80 to 265 ppm, which is only slightly above nearby background assays.

#### GRAVITY SURVEY

The extensive gravity survey carried out by P.E. Walcott & Assoc. Ltd. in 1974, which consisted of 40 line miles of readings at a line spacing of 800 feet, has been described in a combined report by F.S. Grant and N.R. Paterson, Toronto, and Walcott dated January, 1975. Because of the interpretation problems caused by steep terrain at the north end of the property, a second opinion was sought from R.B. Galeski, Calgary, which is embodied in his report dated

March, 1975. The differences of opinion expressed in these reports and the various recommendations were reviewed in a letter from Walcott dated April 17, 1975 (attached to this report).

Briefly, interpretation in the northeast corner of the property was complicated by an inverse non-linear relationship between topography and Bouguer gravity (presumably caused by a large regional feature), and by the problems that arise in applying terrain corrections in an area of steep relief on lines spaced this widely apart. After considering the various recommendations, it was decided to carry out a detailed gravity survey around Grant & Paterson's anomalies 'C' and 'H' and to test both by drilling. This was done by Walcott's crew between June 7-15 and resulted in a better definition of the position and trend of anomaly 'C' and the total elimination of anomaly 'H', which was found to be caused by a surveying and computation error in 1974.

The Bouguer gravity readings calculated by Walcott in 1974 and 1975 in the vicinity of anomaly 'C' are contoured on Figure P6. They indicate a northeasterly strike with a length of about 800 feet (possibly open to the north under thick overburden) and a magnitude of about 0.5 milligal. Since the direction of glacial movement is thought to be eastward, and since the geochemical anomaly is situated on the east side of the gravity anomaly, the source of the soil anomaly in the till could be near the gravity anomaly, although other interpretations are possible.

#### DIAMOND DRILLING

Drilling was performed by Connors Drilling Ltd., Vancouver, between June 18 and July 10, using a BBS-1 drill with AQWL rods. Drill water was pumped from Porker Lake, situated at Line 17,200N on Baseline 14,800E. Mobilization was by float-equipped aircraft to Roy Lake and by helicopter from the drill camp to the site.

A total of 994 feet was drilled in four holes, as follows:

<u>Hole</u>	<u>Grid Location</u>		<u>Azimuth</u>	<u>Dip</u>	<u>Depth(ft)</u>	
	<u>North</u>	<u>East</u>			<u>Overburden</u>	<u>Final</u>
1	16,460	13,410	135°	75°	143	143 (caved)
2	16,460	13,410	180°	60°	140	140 (caved)
3	16,800	13,500	180°	65°	117	350
4	16,800	13,700	180°	65°	132	<u>361</u>
						994

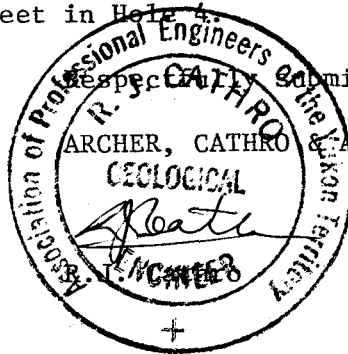
The location of the holes is plotted on Figure P4 (in pocket). The core is stored at the government core library in Whitehorse. The holes were logged by geologist M.P. Phillips and copies of these logs with assays are included as Appendix 1 of this report.

The only problem encountered in the drilling was the difficulty in driving casing to bedrock through such deep overburden with AQ equipment. After the first two holes caved in a sandy zone, a mud program was instituted which solved the problem. Quik-Gel and Quik-Trol were the mud agents used.

Figure P4 (in pocket) illustrates geology and assays in cross section for Holes 3 and 4, the only holes to reach bedrock, as well as a vertical section along Line 16,800N. Both holes intersected a sequence of interbedded argillite and grit which appear to be correlatable between the two holes. No mineralization was seen in the core other than up to one per cent disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite. Narrow veinlets of quartz-calcite-siderite are occasionally present. The argillite unit is purplish grey to black, phyllitic to massive, occasionally graphitic, and contains minor interbanded dark grey limestone and micaceous quartzite. The grit unit is light grey, coarse grained, weakly micaceous and chloritic, and is composed primarily of quartz grains with some feldspathic

and rock fragments. Like the argillite unit, it contains narrow interbeds of limestone and impure quartzite. This sequence has been assigned to Hadrynian units 1 and 2.

Twenty selected specimens of drill core were assayed geochemically as a routine check on metal backgrounds. Most samples gave uniformly low background of about 10 to 25 ppm lead, 15 to 40 ppm zinc and 5 to 20 ppm arsenic. However, one specimen of argillite cut by siderite veinlets from a depth of 273 feet in Hole 3 assayed 356 ppm lead, 480 ppm zinc and 19 ppm arsenic. Another specimen from a depth of 260 feet in Hole 4 assayed 54 ppm lead, 92 ppm zinc and 13 ppm arsenic. In Hole 3, adjacent samples were also above background in lead - 49 ppm at 254 feet (argillite) and 57 ppm at 303 feet (grit). Arsenic response rose to 80 ppm in argillite at a depth of 180 feet in Hole 3 and to 280 ppm in argillite at a depth of 202 feet in Hole 4.



Respectfully submitted,  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.

RJC:st

**PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOC. LTD.**

605 RUTLAND COURT, COQUITLAM, B.C. • TEL. 939-0383

April 17th, 1975

Archer, Cathro & Assoc. Ltd.,  
685 Two Bentall Centre,  
555 Burrard St.,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Gentlemen,

Re: Gravity Survey, Hulse Lake, Y.T.

This letter will serve as a short review of the gravity survey conducted by us and the interpretation submitted by Messrs. Grant & Galeski.

1. Data.

The data in our opinion is of unquestionable validity. With reference to Galeski's suggestion that the meter constant was incorrect it would (a) take a change of 0.007 milligals/division to remove most of the large gravity low - doubtful if gravity meter would work after such a knock (b) the conversion factor should be lower not higher so as to suppress the gravity difference (c) the meter calibration was 0.102 milligals/division in April, 0.1018 in July, and 0.10158 at the present time, the latter change being 0.00022 which would make a maximum difference of 0.06 milligals in the low if the change occurred during the survey time.

2. Density.

The Bouguer gravity was calculated using a density of 2.6 gm/cc. This was considered reasonable in view of the expected bedrock in the area, and in the absence of any measured and drill hole log data, and in view of the fact that the area did not appear to be covered by great thicknesses of glacial material.

3. Terrain corrections.

Because of the ruggedness of the terrain, inner circle corrections were applied to the Bouguer gravity in an effort to smooth the profiles and remove some of the topographic effects. However because of the poor topographic control - these corrections were done on a contour map of the station elevations obtained on a 100' x 800' grid - these corrections could be substantially in error and the data before and after these corrections were applied should be studied in the interpretation of the data.

4. Results.

The density used in determining the Bouguer gravity appeared to be valid for most of the survey area except for the northeast quarter where a very definite inverse non linear relationship exists between the topography and the Bouguer gravity.

The dominant low is probably partially due to terrain effects and partially due to a large lower density mass. However it is better in the writer's opinion to remove the effect of this by an additional correction as done by Grant than leave it in the residual as done by Galeski in order to scan the data for smaller positive features. Nonetheless in applying an empirical coefficient the chances of further distorting the data come into play.

As previously mentioned the writer has examined the respective anomalies of Grant and Galeski and makes the following observations:

1. Anomaly C Grant - D Galeski

This anomaly of 0.5 milligals before terrain corrections were applied was substantially enhanced by the latter. It appears to be partially related to topography but is considered worthy of further investigation.

2. Anomaly B Grant - E Galeski

This anomaly did not appear in the uncorrected Bouguer map and was manufactured by terrain corrections so must be somewhat suspect.

3. Anomaly E Grant - B Galeski

Again most of this anomaly is due to terrain corrections.

4. Anomaly A Grant - Galeski (part)

Again this anomaly is only apparent after making terrain corrections.

5. Anomalies D & F Grant

These anomalies are broad and smooth and probably due to deeper excess masses.

6. Anomaly C Galeski

This anomaly is not apparent before terrain correction.

7. Anomaly F Galeski

A small anomaly probably due to topography.

8. Anomaly Line 124 N, 138 E

A strong localized high in middle of well defined low.

9. Anomaly H

A good quality anomaly unaffected by terrain corrections.

Recommendations.

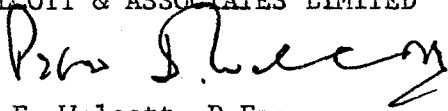
As a result of the above, and on the assumption that as the targets are strata bound sulphide occurrences they should exhibit over-voltage effects (MacMillan deposit also conductive), the writer recommends that the following programme be undertaken prior to any investigation by borehole techniques.

- 1.) Establish a 200 foot grid around anomalies C and H and conduct further gravity work for better definition.
- 2.) Test these anomalies as well as anomaly A by running induced polarization (I.P.) traverses across them.

These programmes should be run simultaneously so that the same personnel can cut the lines and carry out the gravity and I.P. work to reduce mobilization cost.

Yours truly,

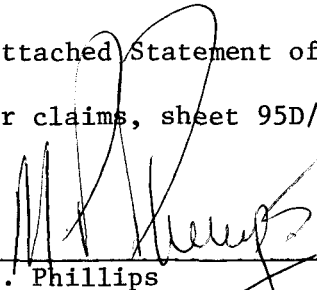
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

  
Peter E. Walcott, P.Eng.  
Geophysicist

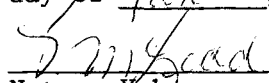
AFFIDAVIT

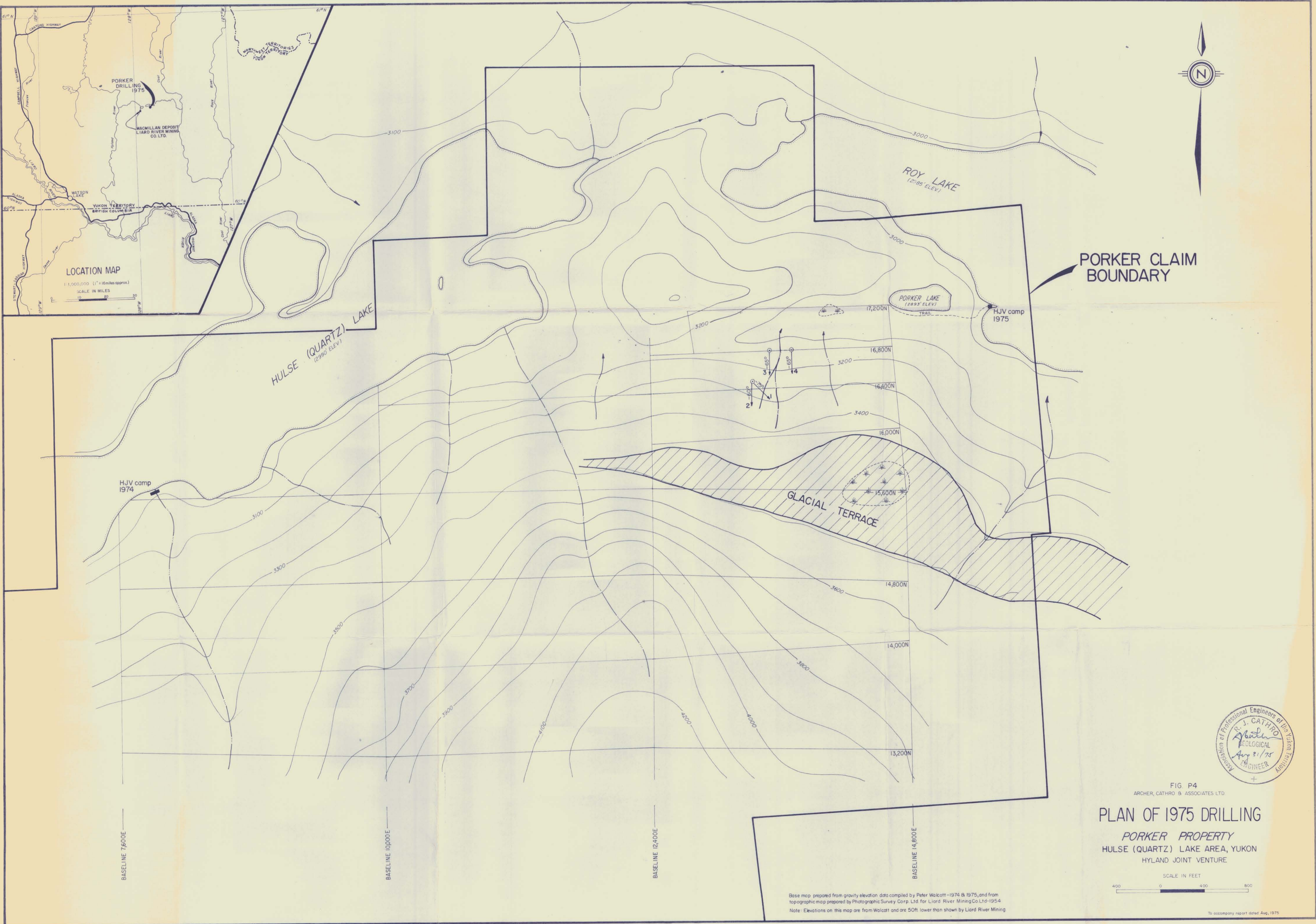
I, Michael P. Phillips of Whitehorse, Y.T. make oath and say:

That to my knowledge and belief the attached Statement of Expenditure for mineral exploration work on the Porker claims, sheet 95D/5 & 12 is correct.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
M.P. Phillips

Sworn before me at  
Whitehorse this 27  
day of Jan, ~~1975~~ 1976

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Yukon



LOCATION MAP  
 1:1,000,000 (1" = 16 miles approx.)  
 SCALE IN MILES

PORKER CLAIM BOUNDARY

HULSE (QUARTZ) LAKE  
 (2990' ELEV)

ROY LAKE  
 (2185' ELEV)

PORKER LAKE  
 (2893' ELEV)

GLACIAL TERRACE

HJV camp 1974

HJV camp 1975

BASELINE 7600E

BASELINE 10000E

BASELINE 12400E

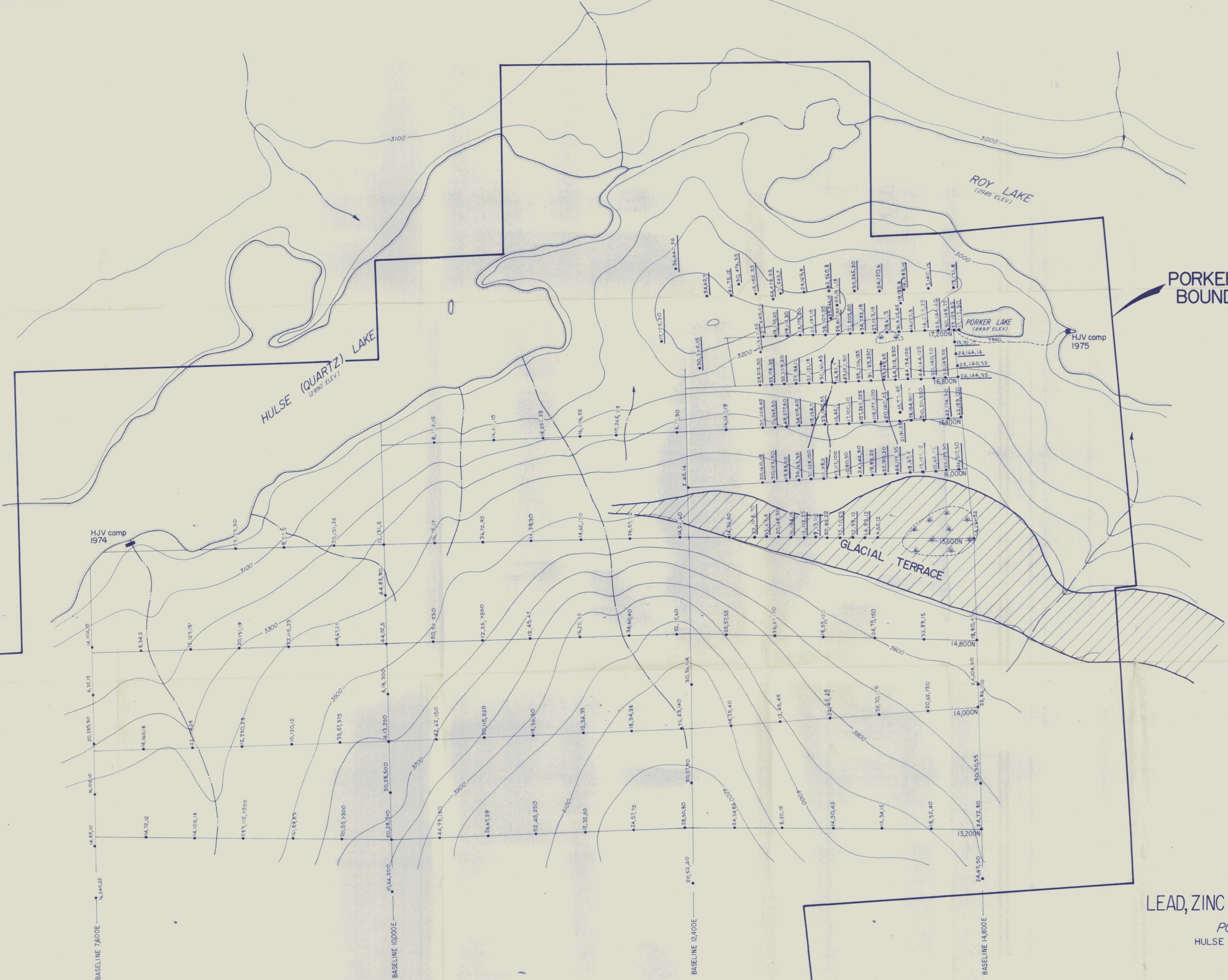
BASELINE 14800E

FIG. P4  
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.  
**PLAN OF 1975 DRILLING**  
 PORKER PROPERTY  
 HULSE (QUARTZ) LAKE AREA, YUKON  
 HYLAND JOINT VENTURE

SCALE IN FEET  
 400 0 400 800

Base map prepared from gravity elevation data compiled by Peter Walcott - 1974 & 1975, and from topographic map prepared by Photographic Survey Corp. Ltd for Liard River Mining Co. Ltd - 1954  
 Note: Elevations on this map are from Walcott and are 50ft. lower than shown by Liard River Mining





PORKER CLAIM BOUNDARY

**LEGEND**

- Soil sample location with lead zinc & arsenic assays in ppm.
- Geochemical analysis by hot acid extraction - Chemex Labs Ltd, N. Vancouver, B.C.
- 1975 sample
- 1974 sample

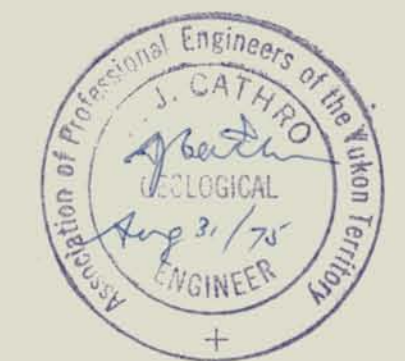


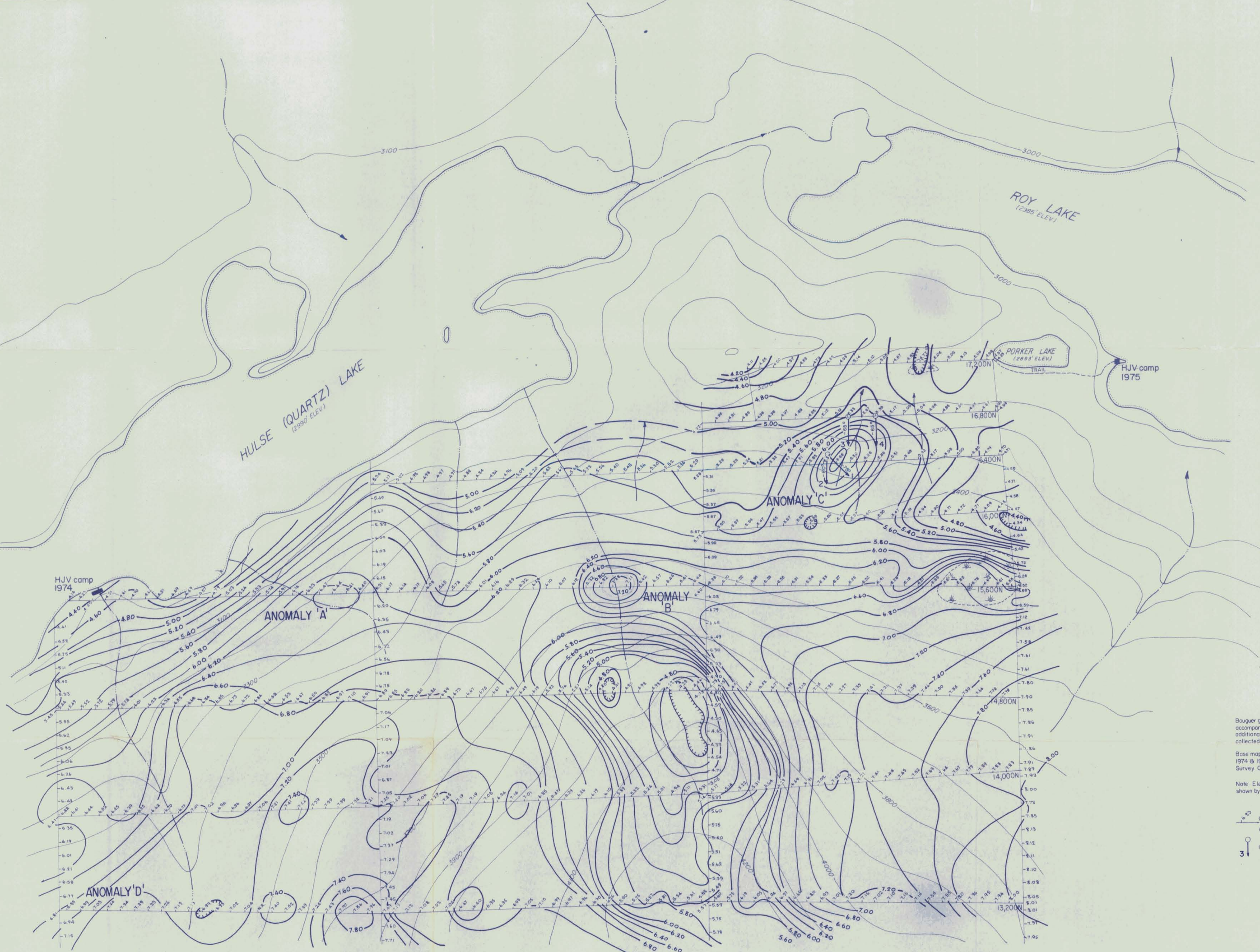
FIG P5  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD

# LEAD, ZINC & ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY

PORKER PROPERTY  
HULSE (QUARTZ) LAKE AREA, YUKON  
HYLAND JOINT VENTURE



Base map prepared from gravity elevation data compiled by Peter Walcott -1974 & 1975, and from topographic map prepared by Photographic Survey Corp. Ltd for Liard River Mining Co. Ltd -1954.  
Note: Elevations on this map are from Walcott and are 50ft lower than shown by Liard River Mining



Bouguer gravity values and contours are from map W-195-2 accompanying a report by Peter E. Walcott dated Dec, 1974, plus additional data on lines, 16,000N, 16,800N and 17,200N collected by Walcott in June, 1974.

Base map prepared from gravity elevation data compiled by P Walcott - 1974 & 1975, and from topographic map prepared by Photographic Survey Corp. Ltd. for Liard River Mining Co. Ltd - 1954.

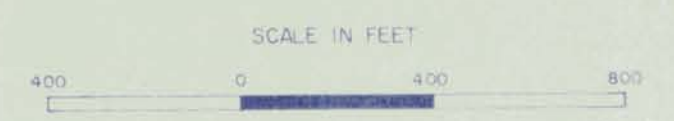
Note: Elevations on this map are from Walcott and are 50ft. lower than shown by Liard River Mining.

**LEGEND**

- Gravimeter station with readings in milligals less terrain correction. All readings less 270.00 milligals
- 1975 diamond drill hole



FIG P6  
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.  
**BOUGUER GRAVITY CONTOURS**  
 PORKER PROPERTY  
 HULSE (QUARTZ) LAKE AREA, YUKON  
 HYLAND JOINT VENTURE



BASELINE 7,600E

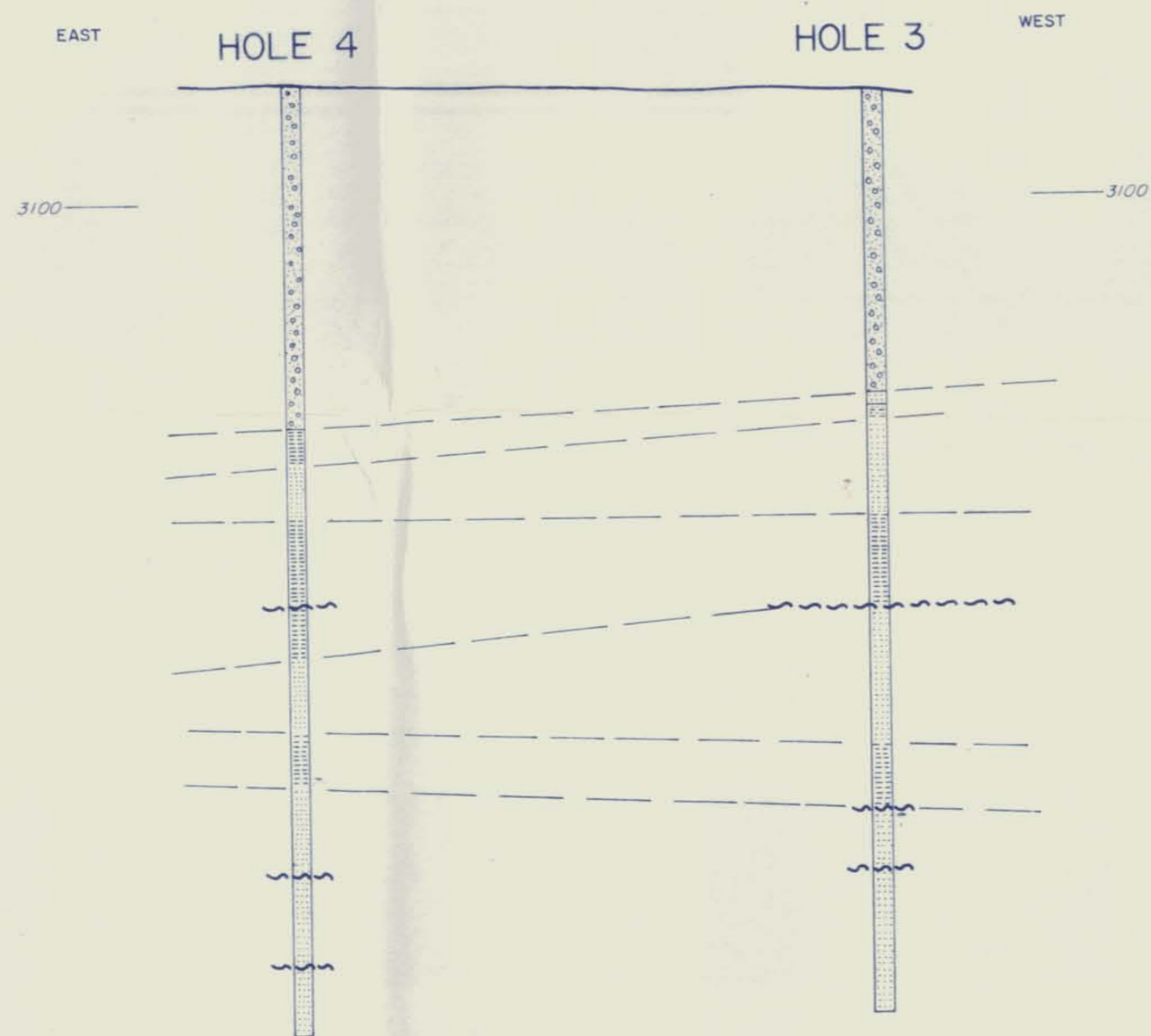
BASELINE 10,000E

BASELINE 12,400E

BASELINE 14,800E



VERTICAL SECTION ALONG LINE 16,800N  
(looking south)



**LEGEND**

HADRYNIAN (?)

- Overburden - Glacial till
- UNIT 2c Argillite
- UNIT 2c Argillite - Quartzite interbedded
- UNIT 1 Grit - partings and bands of argillite

----- Foliation (bedding?)

~~~~~ Fault

▽ Breccia

| 4,15,12 Core sample - lead, zinc and arsenic in ppm

NOTE - Elevations are from Walcott gravity survey and are 50ft. lower than shown by Liard River Mining



FIG P7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.

**DRILL HOLE SECTIONS - 1975**

PORKER PROPERTY  
HULSE (QUARTZ) LAKE AREA, YUKON  
HYLAND JOINT VENTURE



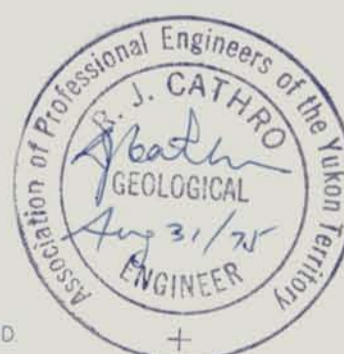
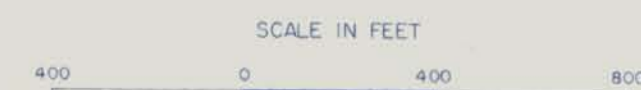


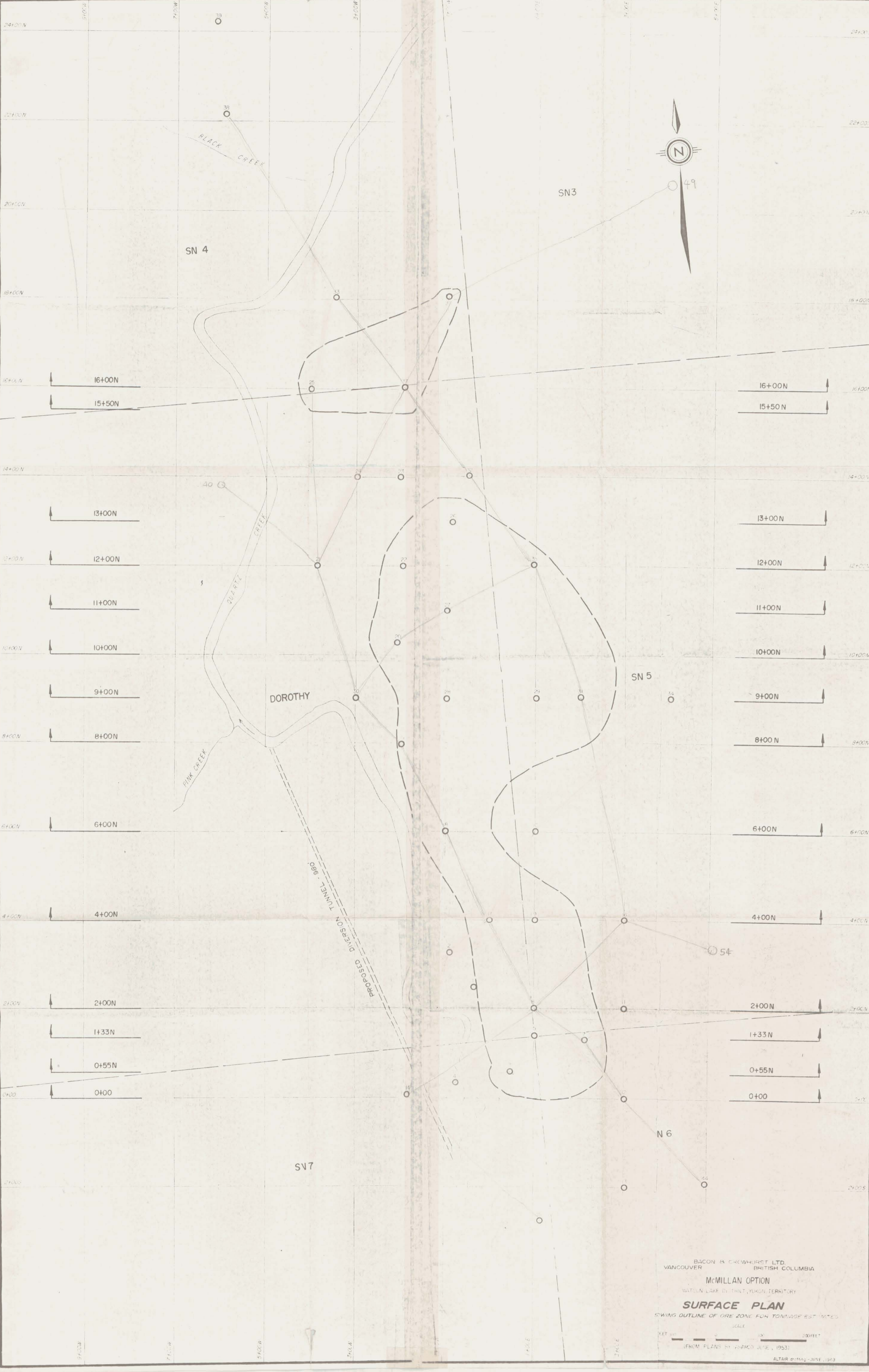
FIG P8  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.

### CLAIM SURVEY

PORKER PROPERTY  
HULSE (QUARTZ) LAKE AREA, YUKON  
HYLAND JOINT VENTURE



Base map prepared from gravity elevation data compiled by Peter Walcott - 1974 & 1975, and from topographic map prepared by Photographic Survey Corp. Ltd. for Liard River Mining Co. Ltd. - 1954  
Note: Elevations on this map are from Walcott and are 50ft. lower than shown by Liard River Mining



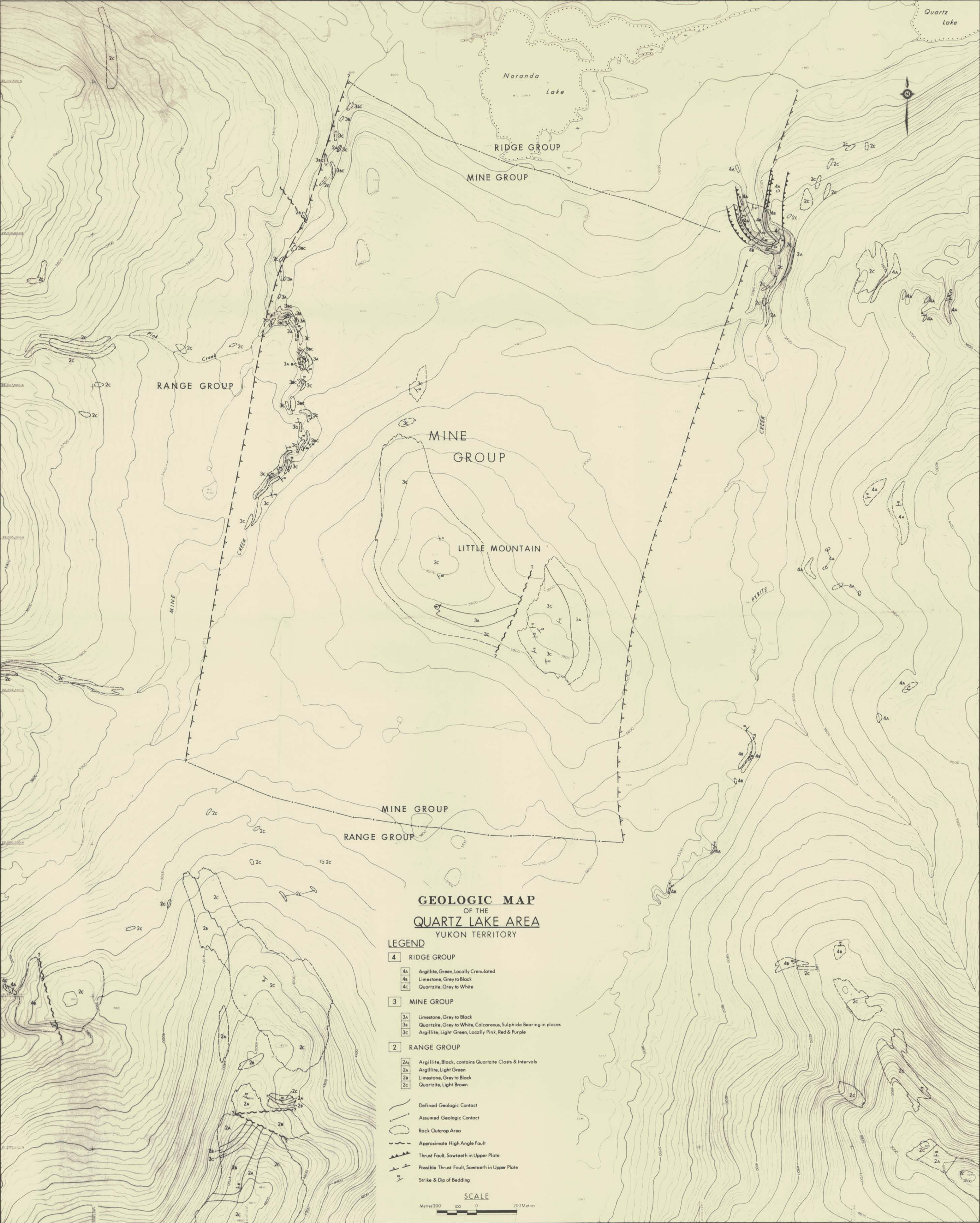
SN 3

SN 4

SN 5

SV 7

BACON & CREWHERST LTD.  
 VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 McMILLAN OPTION  
 WATSON LAKE DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY  
**SURFACE PLAN**  
 SWING OUTLINE OF ORE ZONE FOR TONNAGE ESTIMATES  
 SCALE  
 1" = 200 FEET  
 (FROM PLANS BY HAROLD JUNE, 1953)  
 ALTAR 011022 - JUNE 1969



**GEOLOGIC MAP**  
OF THE  
**QUARTZ LAKE AREA**  
YUKON TERRITORY

**LEGEND**

- 4** RIDGE GROUP
    - 4A Argillite, Green, Locally Crenulated
    - 4B Limestone, Grey to Black
    - 4C Quartzite, Grey to White
  - 3** MINE GROUP
    - 3A Limestone, Grey to Black
    - 3B Quartzite, Grey to White, Calcareous, Sulphide Bearing in places
    - 3C Argillite, Light Green, Locally Pink, Red & Purple
  - 2** RANGE GROUP
    - 2A Argillite, Black, contains Quartzite Clasts & Intervals
    - 2A Argillite, Light Green
    - 2B Limestone, Grey to Black
    - 2C Quartzite, Light Brown
- Defined Geologic Contact
  - Assumed Geologic Contact
  - Rock Outcrop Area
  - Approximate High Angle Fault
  - Thrust Fault, Sawtooth in Upper Plate
  - Possible Thrust Fault, Sawtooth in Upper Plate
  - Strike & Dip of Bedding

**SCALE**

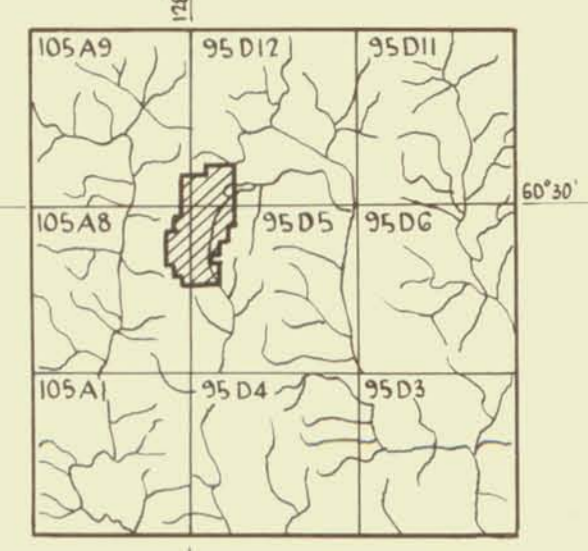
Metres 200 100 0 200 Metres



Magnetic North N33-20E

128°-00'

128°-00'



SUB GROUP  
Claims 1-20 incl.

RED GROUP  
Claims 1-96 incl.

REX GROUP  
Claims 1-45 incl.

BUS GROUP  
Claims 1-140 incl.

PLUS GROUP  
Claims 1-20 incl.  
21-24 "  
25-32 "

FORT GROUP  
Claims 1-64 incl.

JIM GROUP  
Claims 1-16 incl.  
17-18 "

ED GROUP  
Claims 1-12 incl.

REDFORD PROSPECT  
YUKON - TERRITORY

# PLAN OF PROPERTY HOLDINGS

FORT RELIANCE MINERALS LIMITED  
25 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO 1.



Fig. No. 1



DECEMBER, 1968

drawn by des o'shannessy mapping service/a.günther.

**SURVEYMIN**  
LTD.  
CONSULTANTS  
TORONTO - VANCOUVER

HOLE 2  
(-50°) L-176.0'

HOLE 1  
(-65°) L-297.0'

HOLE 6  
(-50°) L-417.0'

HOLE 5  
(-50°) L-382.0'

HOLE 4  
(-70°) L-337.0'

HOLE 3  
(-45°) L-305.0'

LIARD RIVER  
MINING CO. LTD.  
(70 Claims)

MOUNT  
REDFORT  
(5150 Ft.)

MOUNT  
RELIANCE  
(5913 ft.)

McMillan  
Lake

Quartz  
Lake

Ray  
Lake

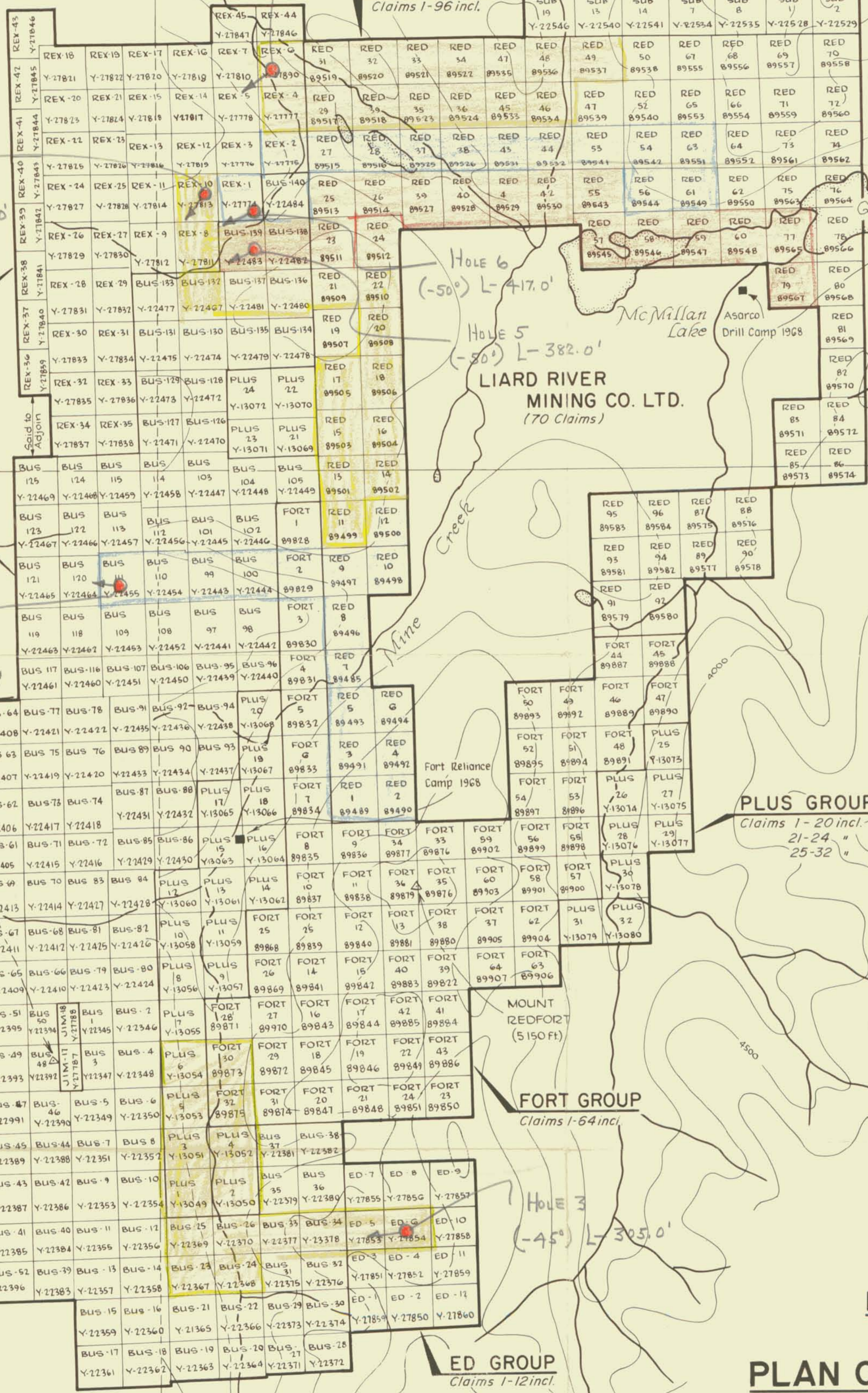
Mine  
Creek

Andy  
Creek

BUS  
MOUNTAIN  
(5294 Ft.)

Fort Reliance  
Camp 1968

Asarco  
Drill Camp 1968



60° 30'

60° 30'

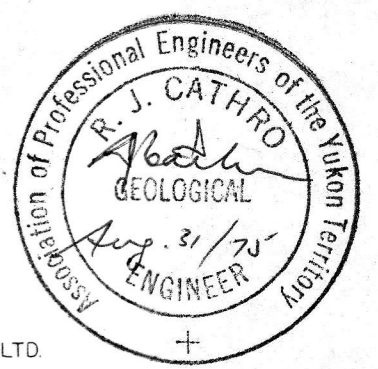
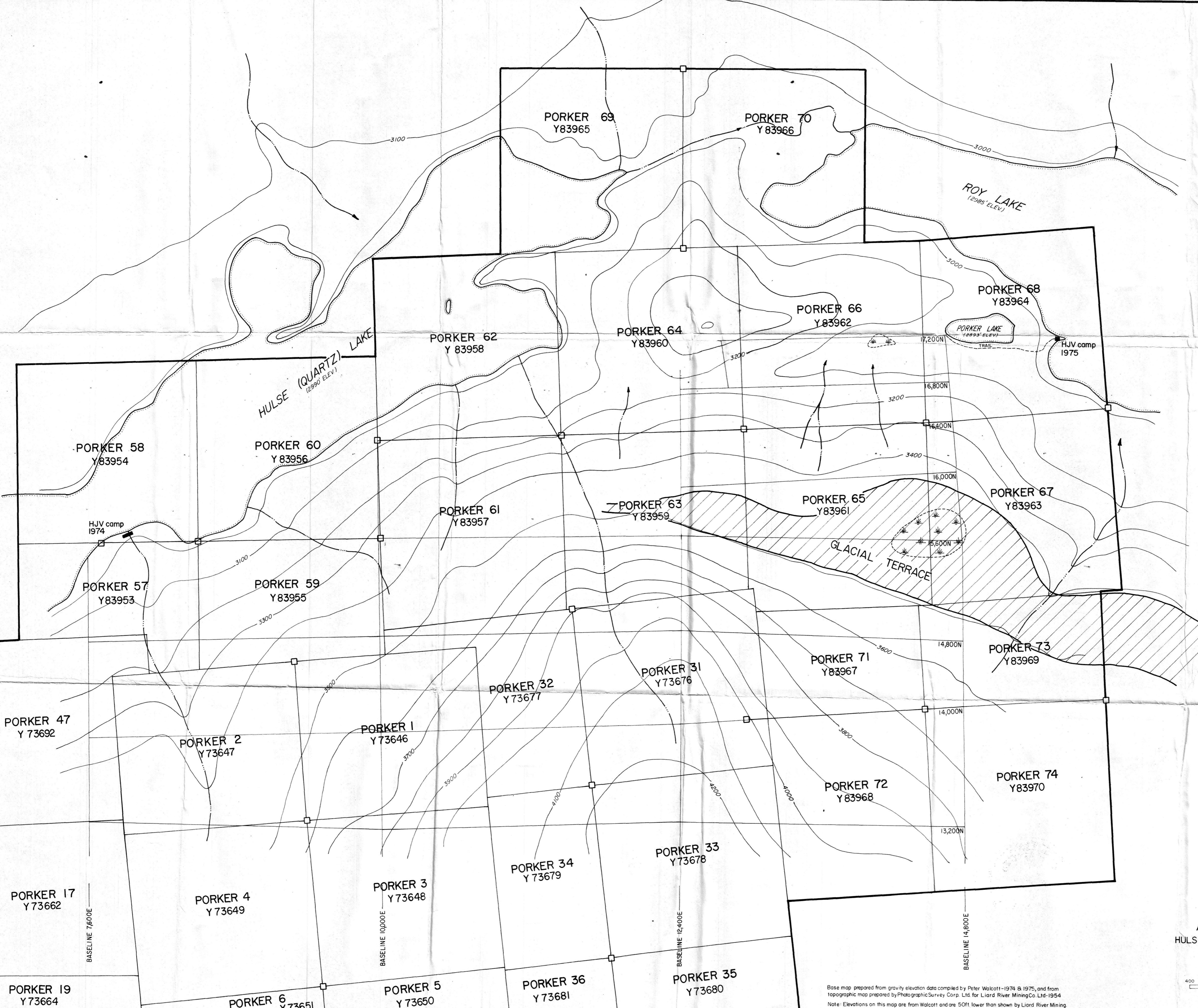
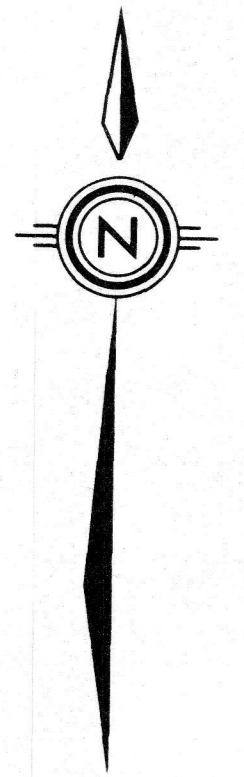
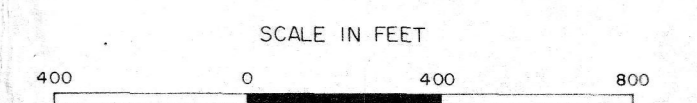


FIG. P8  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.  
**CLAIM SURVEY**  
*PORKER PROPERTY*  
HULSE (QUARTZ) LAKE AREA, YUKON  
HYLAND JOINT VENTURE



Base map prepared from gravity elevation data compiled by Peter Walcott-1974 & 1975, and from topographic map prepared by Photographic Survey Corp. Ltd. for Liard River Mining Co. Ltd.-1954  
Note: Elevations on this map are from Walcott and are 50ft. lower than shown by Liard River Mining.